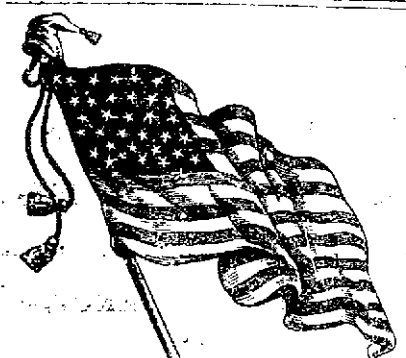


The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
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SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. HOLT. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.
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constitute a square.
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battles in Missouri.

Col. Seigel, instead of being surprised at Carthage and his regiment cut to pieces, as was reported, obtained a victory over the rebels, who retreated in a south-easterly direction towards Arkansas, and were pursued by Seigel's command. Brig. Gen. Sweeney, at the head of a flying column of federal troops was moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona. They are thus between two columns, and are not expected to escape.

It is also stated that Gen. Lyon and Maj. Sturges had formed a junction at Leesville, ninety miles from Carthage, on Tuesday night, and must now be within supporting distance of Col. Seigel. Another battle appears to have been fought in the same neighborhood of Col. Wolf, with 600 Union troops, and 1500 rebels. The latter were at first beaten on the prairie, but retreating to the timber, obtained an advantage over Wolf, who lost 30 men killed and wounded, himself being among the killed.

We have also intelligence that Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois regiment, consisting of 800 men, were surrounded by 2000 secessionists, principally cavalry, at Monroe Station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and had called for reinforcements. A regiment of infantry and a company of dragoons had been sent to their relief from Springfield. The rebels had burnt 24 cars and the railroad station at Monroe.

Major General Fremont left Washington on Tuesday night for his headquarters at St. Louis, where he has probably arrived ere this. His presence will add to the energetic campaign against the rebels of the south-west, which will now, no doubt, be inaugurated; and the news from that quarter will be looked for with more interest than the heavy movements of the federal army of the east.

Congress.

We have at last a working Congress. They do not talk much, but they do business. The house passed bills yesterday to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$250,000,000; to authorize the president to collect duties by sea and land, and to close ports where duties cannot be collected; and another to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the rebel states.—The "force bill" was also passed.

In the senate the resolution approving of the acts of the president was passed; and a bill was considered, appropriating five hundred millions and enabling the president to accept 500,000 volunteers for the war; it also provides for the franking privilege to colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, adjutants, quartermasters and captains.

We like the unanimity and patriotism of the new congress. There are but two or three northern traitors in it; they bear about the same proportion to that body that northern sympathizers with the rebels do among the people.

LAW TO PURGE THE ARMY OF INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.—In many instances regiments have become inefficient and in some instances demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. It is no easy matter to get rid of an incompetent officer, after he has received his commission, besides being a slow operation in cases that a court-martial can reach. Senator Wilson has incorporated in a bill pertaining to volunteers, a useful and effective section. Under its provisions, it will not be necessary for the stupidity or the incompetency of an officer to decide his command before his epaulettes can be stricken off. The following is the section:

That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Commission, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his department or army, who shall be reported to the board; and upon such report, if addressed to such officer, if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; provided, always, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings; and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined.

Is This True?—The Quincy Herald of yesterday learns that Jim Green, the arrested rebel leader of Missouri, has been "released on his own parole of honor, without being sworn to support the constitution of the United States."

INDIANA MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.—The Indianapolis Journal says: Of the four regiments to be raised in the first three congressional districts, sixteen companies have been assigned to the first district. The number is already made up, and the companies are to get in. The Hoosier state, in all its parts, is thoroughly imbued with patriotism. Twenty additional regiments could be raised in Indiana without difficulty.

The Boston Post, "yielding to the necessity which prompted the prudent course of so many journals," has reduced its dimensions.

Iron-Clad Frigates.

We would again call the attention of those in authority at Washington—and those members who are about deliberating on the affairs of the nation in the extra session of congress—to the necessity of making provision for building several new iron-clad frigates and gun boats, or plating some of our best steam frigates that are now in service. As it regards the covering of small craft, contracts might be made for this purpose, and the plates might be prepared while the vessels are actually employed up to the very day when they are required to be decked to have the plates put on. By pursuing such a course this much time would be saved. Perhaps the best method of obtaining a mail-clad fleet is simply to cover wooden-built war vessels with thick iron plates. La Gloire, the celebrated French frigate, is built in this manner, and as she has been fully tested, it is not a mere subject of experiment, but a practical fact.

The new gun boats for the American navy, for which contracts have been given out, should be iron-plated in their most vulnerable parts, so as to be shell proof; they will not be reliable, according to modern shell practice.

In England, there is a great variety of opinion respecting the best mode of building mailed ships—whether they should be constructed entirely of iron, or of iron and wood combined, or whether wood should be the main frame-work, or merely a lining for the iron plates to be fastened upon. There are seven new iron-plated frigates building at nearly as many English and Scotch dockyards; these have timber linings for the iron—the metal being the main materials of the vessels. The Warrior, which was the first for which a contract was made with Pears & Sons, of London, seems to have been a costly experiment thus far. It is not yet half finished, while the Black Prince, its consort, building for R. Napier, of Glasgow, will be ready for sea in three or four weeks. The plans of the Warrior have been altered several times, and now the government naval authorities are not sure but they have made a grand mistake in building such vessels, as they have come to the conclusion not to enter into the construction of any more at present, but to lengthen several of their line-of-battle wooden ships and cover them with iron plating. Louis Napoleon has been most active in building such vessels. Admiral Elliott, of the British navy, states that he lately saw twelve iron-cased frigates larger than La Gloire in the French dockyards; also two line-of-battle ships pierced for one hundred guns each. The French force in armor-clad vessels, is now twenty-four frigates of the first class.

These facts deserve attention, inasmuch as they show how much we are behind other naval powers. We have not a single iron-plated gun boat or other vessel in our navy, and our enemies have yet been taken for the construction of one, although their utility has been endorsed by our most able naval officers. Such vessels are costly, it is true, but we shall find it a more costly affair to prolong a struggle with insufficient agencies, than to adopt the most effective measures—although the most expensive at first—to make a complete and speedy settlement of our troubles. Iron-clad steamers can run past forts without much danger, and they can also attack forts and land batteries almost at will. For the sake of our commerce, and to establish the authority of our government, against our ports that are now blockaded within a reasonable period. If we had three iron-cased frigates of light draft (18 feet) now, they could open the trade of the Mississippi, collect duties at New Orleans, compel submission to the laws, and make peace with power to preserve it.—*Scientific American.*

THE CAIRO GUNS.—Two of the 32-pounders at the battery at Cairo have been named respectively John C. Fremont and Parson Brownlow. The former pointing down the Mississippi, bears the inscription, "The right man in the right place, never speaks unless he has something to say." The other pointing up the Ohio, naturally bears the following: "We'll fight 'em on the ice, or any other way."

The 64-pound Columbiad arrived at Cairo on Saturday morning, and will be mounted in a permanent place at the battery. This, too, must have a name.

FROM WASHINGTON VIA NEW ORLEANS.—The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune favors the public with the intelligence that the federal capital is about to be abandoned by President Lincoln. He says:

Everything that could be moved away has already gone north from the federal capital. In the ports of the public archives daily in use by the various departments of the government has been sent on to Philadelphia, and some of them as far as Boston. This we have from the most reliable authority—that of employees of the railroads between here and Baltimore, who only report what they have seen with their own eyes. Their testimony, however, is fully corroborated by all passengers from Washington, and official reports received by the highest authorities here.

Here is a description of Gen. Lyon, as given by a Boonville correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat:

"Before I proceed any further I wish to say a few words about Gen. Lyon. He looks well and hardy, he is the hardest working man in the camp. It seems to me he is bothered with a good deal of business which might be properly attended to by other officers, but he is depended on for everything. He is general, quartermaster, commissary, commander of the fleet, and in every other trifling way he is the whole army. You can hardly find a dandy here. Here comes a telegraphic despatch which has to be attended to; an officer who wants ammunition for his men; a quartermaster complaining about the quality of the meat furnished his company (they all prefer hindquarters); a volunteer not long in service, who complains that he didn't get milk in his coffee; a farmer who has a mule for sale; another who lost a horse, and wants the general to find the animal for him. Besides this and a hundred other trifling matters, Gen. Lyon has to study with his officers and staff about the plans of the campaign. Notwithstanding all this, the general's mind is easy and collected, always polite and obliging. On fact I nearly forgot to mention, the general uses neither hair oil nor pomatum, and his uniform and well known black hat are pretty well worn, and he cuts but a poor figure among some of the dashing volunteer officers."

An English gentleman, who lately traveled through Virginia, says that when he passed through Manassas, the rebels were drilling with pikes and axes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, July 10. On the forenoon of the 5th, Col. Sigel, with his regiment and part of Col. Solomon's, and 10 pieces artillery, in all some 1100 or 1200 men, attacked 6000 rebels under Gen. Rains and Col. Parsons, about 7 miles east of Carthage, on the prairie. Enemy had 5 cannon and many mounted men. Sigel began the attack at half past nine a. m., breaking enemy's centre twice, and after an hour and half's fighting silenced their artillery.

Rebels had three flags, one of the state Missouri, unharmed, and two secession flags twice shot down, and raised no more. The enemy attempted to outflank our troops with cavalry and cut off our baggage wagons, but Sigel made retreating movement, keeping up constant firing, and ordered baggage train to advance, which was formed in two columns, with battalion of artillery, supported by four pieces of artillery in the rear of each body and the remainder of artillery in front.

Rebels then attempted to cut off communication with Carthage with cavalry but Sigel took them at cross fire, causing great havoc in their ranks, which opened the road, and Sigel fell back on Carthage, while the enemy harassed his flanks up to town, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the town, Sigel surrounded it, throwing shot and grenades into the enemy's camp and using his infantry with great effect while attempting to reach adjacent woods to prevent the use of cavalry.

Here the rebels made the most serious attack and the fiercest part of the battle was fought, the enemy being finally routed and forced to withdraw to their camp.

Sigel then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported.

Some cavalry officers, taken about 5 o'clock, reported the loss of the enemy about fifty; but as the severest fighting was done after that, their loss must be considerably greater.

For five prisoners were taken. Our loss is eight killed and forty-five wounded and missing.

The battle in which Gen. Wolf was killed was fought on Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

Reports are current that fighting is going on on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

Federal troops are reported hemmed in and chances against them.

Rebels are burning towns along the line of the road.

They have burned the town of Monroe, Buchanan, Va., July 10.

A messenger has just arrived from Gen. McClellan. He reports the enemy very strongly entrenched less than two miles from his camp, and directs that the forces within a radius of 40 miles shall join his column at once.

The Indiana 5th will leave here early in the morning. The Ohio 10th will be recalled from Greenville, and proceed to join the main column, which is now about 9,000 strong. After the messenger got under way he heard an exchange of shots.

The dispatch from Gen. McClellan intimates that he will attack the advanced position of the rebels to-morrow.

The forces are so near together that rebel flags can be distinctly seen by our forces. Col. Tyler with the 7th Ohio regiment occupied Greenville. The rebels had fallen back some 25 miles into the country.

WRENSBURG, July 10. A resolution passed the lower House to-day, instructing our senators and representatives in congress to vote necessary appropriation of men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromise until rebellion is crushed out.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Vance of Harrison county:

WHEREAS, One Owen Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the house of representatives having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law, therefore be it

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

Louisville, July 10. The Picayune having denied Russell's statement regarding the imprisonment of British subjects into the rebel service, the British Consul in a letter corroborates Russell's statement.

The Petersburg Express of the 6th has an account of a fight near Newport News between a company E of Louisianians and Duryea's regiment, in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while Louisianians lost only two, among whom was Col. Ditchenon.

The Louisville recruiting officer for the rebel army informs that 12,000 men have left Kentucky for the confederate army within 15 days, and that during the same time the federal enlistments in the state have not reached 300. He further says that he shall send southward five deserters from Rousseau's camp, and would get plenty more if the rules about the camp were not so strict.

Other authorities agree that from 60 to 70 per day leave Kentucky for the confederate army.

WASHINGTON, July 10. House.—Mr. Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill for the support of the army and navy, ending the 30th of June last, and a bill making appropriations for the same. Both committed to committee of the whole.

Mr. Washburne called up a bill reported by him yesterday further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, and asked that it be put on its passage.

Mr. Hallidigham regarded the bill in two particulars, at least, unconstitutional; he voted against Bingham's bill twice, and would do so now. Mr. Washburne made an explanation of its provisions, by which it appeared that it contained features similar to the act of 1833, known as the force bill.

The bill then passed—yeas 135; nays 10. The yeas were Burnett, Harding, Norton, Pendleton, Reed, Robinson, Vandelland, Voorhees, Wadsworth and Wood.

Mr. Stevens moved to go into a committee of the whole on the bill, and that the debate be concluded in one hour, which was agreed to. Mr. Colfax presided over the committee.

A message was received from the senate informing the house of the passage of a bill refunding and remitting duties on arms imported by states from the 1st day of last month to next January. Mr. Stevens asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. Burnett said he was one of the few members who believed that not only the commencement but the prosecution of the present war might be hastened or may now be averted. Entertaining these views, I am indisposed to resort to force, believing that under the theory of our government the Union cannot be thus held together.

Mr. Mallory said, "I have risen simply to protest, in the name of Kentucky and her Union representatives on this floor, against the remarks made by my colleague, Mr. Burnett, and to say that an overwhelming majority will support and maintain the gov-

ernment and the constitution of the United States." (Applause on floor and galleries, which the speaker rebuked.)

Mr. Mallory continued, "What I have said is the feeling of Kentucky. I have Kentucky believe the perils and dangers destruction and ruin of so many material interests have been brought about by those very seceding states which excite the sympathy of my colleague. This being my opinion and that of Kentucky, I think I am authorized to say to this house and the country that the people of Kentucky, through their representatives on this floor, stand ready to support the government by every constitutional means."

House passed loan bill—only 5 yeas.

SENATE.—Mr. Sunderland was elected chairman of the present session.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution, expelling seceded senators. Laid over.

Senate resolutions to approve of certain actions of the President, were taken up. Mr. Powell wished the matter laid over.

Mr. Fessenden said it could not be expected that business would be done in the usual way or put off to give time for speeches.

Mr. King offered a resolution that in six months after the re-establishment of the authority of the United States, the standing army be reduced to the footing of that of July 1861.

Mr. Latham said as a member of the military committee, he wished to explain that he had not agreed to all the provisions of the bill; he saw no reasons for an increase of the regular army and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, though he was willing to endorse the actions of the President.

Mr. King said he was willing to sustain all acts of the President and vote for any amount of men and money till our flag was planted over the whole country.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, contended that the army needed to be increased, and believed coercion the only means of sustaining the government. He would sanction no peace until the death of the armed traitors who lead the rebellion, not simply by the steel of soldiers, but a felon's death by the halter.

Mr. Kennedy said he was still more opposed to coercion than before. They might fight for 20 years and not reconstruct the Union. He saw no reason for a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Wilson said that an organized band of traitors at Baltimore, who murdered brave men who were going to save the country, was a sufficient justification for the present.

Mr. Kennedy replied that no man lamented more than himself that the occurrence had taken place, and no man did more to suppress and root out soldiers than Marshal Kane. He, Kennedy, was opposed to secessionists in Maryland.

Boston, July 10. Prof. Longfellow's wife was badly burned. Her life is despaired of.

BALTIMORE, July 10. It is rumored that Gen. Patterson's army has been annihilated, but the report is not confirmed.

The Post's despatch says Gen. Fremont leaving for Illinois to-night.

A bill will be introduced into congress prohibiting the sale of liquors to soldiers.

Jeff. Davis' headquarters at Richmond on the 3d.

It is expected the President will soon lay before congress instructions to ministers and British correspondents, relative to privateering.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, July 10. S. R. Fuller, who has just arrived on an extra train from the west, brings the following: This morning, about 8 o'clock, a company of horsemen secessionists, numbering probably 100, commanded by John Owens, made a demonstration at Monroe station, 30 miles west of here. They burnt cars, tore up a few rails each side of the track, and left. A much larger force of cavalry was supposed to be a short distance off, keeping concealed. A fire in view to the west was supposed to be the Salt River bridge on fire. A Union man, name unknown, was killed by the same band near Monroe this morning, and an engineer on a buckboard fired and stamp of bushes.

A detachment of the third Iowa regiment are now in possession of the town of Capt. Ralston, who is here for troops to aid Col. Smith at Monroe, says that the colonel with 500 of his men are surrounded by about 2,000 cavalry, and are in imminent danger. Capt. Ralston belongs to Smith's regiment, and should know where the men are, and it is generally believed that his story is true.

The Cadets, a company of young men of Quincy, changed their uniforms and wished to go to Monroe to fight, but were not permitted to do so. Before they left, Home Guard, some hundreds strong, will leave in the morning. Col. Grant's regiment, which has been at Naples the last day or two, is ordered here to-morrow morning. Col. Palmer, who is stationed at Canton, will be brought down as early as possible. A boat has gone up for that purpose.

The two Sowards were brought here from Canton, Mo., last evening, and lodged in Capt. Wood's safe keeping. It is reported that they will soon follow. He is said to be on parole at Canton, under \$6000 bonds to appear when needed, and is required to report at Palmer's headquarters each day at 10 o'clock.

The city is very much excited by the news. The preparations by the quartermaster for feeding the men while on the route are not confined to any particular place, but each patriotic lady is up and cooking hams, baking bread, &c. Every one seems anxious to do what they can for the cause.

CINCINNATI, July 10. Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Kansas, passed here to-day, en route for Washington. He has been appointed by the governor of Kansas to fill the vacancy in the senate which Gov. Robinson assumes to have been made by Gen. Lane's acceptance of a brigadier generalship in the service of the United States.

PORT KENNETH, July 10. The pony express with San Francisco dates to the 29th, passed here on the 8th inst. News unimportant.

The next steamer via Panama, the St. Louis, will get on with two brass field pieces and a Dahlgren gun, besides smaller arms.

The Humboldt Times of the 22d contains an account of the operations against hostile Indians in the northern part of the state. One hundred and seventeen were killed without loss on the other side.

St. Louis, July 10.—11 P. M. Lieut. Tesch, who brought Seigel's dispatches to the arsenal, confirms the victory at Carthage.

Gen. Sweeney is five miles and Brown fifteen miles off. Thus reinforced, Seigel can rout all secession forces.

Col. Seigel received his military education in Prussia, and has had experience in European wars. He once commanded a corps of 50,000 men. He has a great reputation as a tactician and disciplinarian.

His regiment is composed entirely of German citizens of St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, Va., (near Granton) July 9. There were severe skirmishes during the night and considerable loss on both sides. As near as we can ascertain, the rebels have lost, in killed and wounded, about sixty. One of the first Virginia regiment is reported to have been taken pris-

ner. The rebels are reported to have been reinforced yesterday, and were seen putting up tents.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

The 12th Indiana started early this morning for the third regiment to start at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

New York, July 11. Herald.—In a brush with pickets at Great Falls a few days ago, some of the Massachusetts regiment, with long rifles, killed two of the enemy.

Rebels have a camp near Great Falls. It is supposed they are endeavoring to plant batteries.

Friends of Gen. Lee report he has resigned, and will be found on the side of the Unionists in Virginia.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Virginia, reports that there are two regiments at Leesburg.

It appears while our regiments average about 1,000 men, southern regiments don't average over 600.

There was at Leesburg 150 troops sick in the hospital. The South Carolinians were mainly diseased, mostly with measles.

Important information has been obtained that there has been a severe quarrel between Lee, Letcher, Gov. Wise, Magruder, and Rogers. Fryor. Jeff. Davis was called in to settle the matter, and laid Gen. Lee on the shelf. This enraged Gov. Letcher, who is still inactive, and indifferent to the success of the rebels.

This information confirms a despatch that Lee had left the rebels, and was now in western Virginia raising men to sustain the Union.

Jeff. Davis not only humbled Gen. Lee, but against the protest of Gov. Letcher, Magruder was detailed to command the rebel forces in eastern Virginia, Gov. Wise to command in western Virginia, and Beauregard assigned the command of the centre column at Manassas.

An organization is on foot here under the title of Lane Guards to be composed of refugees from the despotism of the rebels in the southern states, to perform special duties; principally detecting rebel spies in our midst.

Gen. Buckner of Kentucky is endeavoring to recommend the armed neutrality policy, which although proposed originally in good faith by loyal Kentuckians, had been used by the rebels as a cloak for their operations.

It is well known that the Kentucky state guard is entirely under rebel influence, and would unquestionably make the pretended neutrality advantageous to the rebels. A home guard is organizing independent of Gen. Buckner's forces, which will be empty sufficient to protect the Unionists from any machinations of the rebels.

World's Special.—A large number of clerks were removed from the land office expected to be operations of the special committee raised by the house, but will not be ready to report before December.

High authority for asserting that government refused Congressman May any commission to go to Richmond. He was distinctly informed that no compromise would be tendered and none entertained. If he visited Richmond it would be as a private citizen.

Times' special.—Proposed postal treaty between the United States and Mexico, respecting which, negotiations have been pending for some weeks, has fallen through the present at least. Postmaster Gen. Blair proposed stipulations which Mexico cannot concede. There is no immediate prospect of mail facilities with Mexico.

New York, July 11. Orders were received at post quarters of the army on Monday, to send immediately to the seat of war the 1st artillery and part of the Fort Sumter garrison, which is at Fort Hamilton. The brave fellows were under arms for the road in a few minutes. The old ensign of Sumter went along with them, as they believed there would be no luck without it.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 11. Newspaper statements that the secretary of the navy issued an order to recruit recruiting stations none but native-born citizens are untrue. Facts are that the number of landmen offering were much larger than the service required. Boston is now the only point they are received.

Seamen are enlisted without respect to nationality.

It is stated that Judge Benton of Kentucky and Hon. Frank Blair of Missouri, are each getting up a company of sharpshooters in their respective states for Col. Berdan's regiment.

Louisville, July 11. The Kentucky Circuit Court, in case of Brady & Davis vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad, Judge Must decided against plaintiff and in favor of the right of the federal government to interfere with freight going to the south.

The Courier this morning gives notice to the authorities of Tennessee, of an intended shipment of guns to Union men of Tennessee, and names the route by which they are to go.

Lieut. Crittenden, son of John J. Crittenden, denies, in a card in the Democrat, that he has joined the rebels.

Several prominent secessionists have left here for Richmond. Several of them are connected with the State Guard.

The Richmond Enquirer says Maj. Gen. Polk's command will comprise land and water defenses, from the mouth of the river up to the northern boundary of the confederacy. This supersedes Gen. Pillow.

Fortress Monroe, July 10. Butler is so well pleased with the Hotchkiss shells which can be ordered from any cannon, that he has ordered a quantity for immediate use. Several Baltimoreans came here to go to Norfolk, but Com. Stringham don't permit the flag of truce to leave the river. Health of troops good, weather hot.

The Quaker City this morning captured the brig Annie Warwick of and owned in Richmond, from Rio bound to Hampton Roads with 5100 sacks coffee, part of the cargo was owned by British merchants.

The Quaker City yesterday made a reconnaissance of the coast 30 miles south of Cape Henry, and saw 5000 men on shore and entirely deserted. The confederates are falling and burning trees at Wat's Point, indicating that they intend holding that place.

BUCKHANNON, July 11. A messenger from Gen. McClellan's command is just in. He reports that two regiments under McCook and Andrews, made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position last evening, and were fired upon. One of McCook's men was killed and three wounded. Got within 125 yards of the entrenchments when they were ordered back.

The main body of the rebels are so strongly entrenched that it will be necessary to carry the fortifications by storm.

Gen. McClellan was to commence work at 8 o'clock this morning, and was making every preparation last night. If the rebels make a determined fight, a large loss of life must ensue.

A courier arrived from Camp Morris at 11 o'clock last night. More or less fighting had been going on for the previous two days. Forces were within about a mile and a half of each other.

The rebels are very strongly entrenched, supposed to be 8,000 strong. The enemy had only 6 pounders and their shot fell 300

yards short of our lines. The 12 pounders of the federal troops are supposed to be doing great execution. The messenger saw some 15 or 20 bodies of rebels as he passed. Col. Steadman, yesterday p. m., advanced 100 men to draw them out from their entrenchments and succeeded; but a shell scattered them in every direction.

The courier saw one dead body of our forces, a 2d lieutenant, but our loss has doubtless been considerable more. A cessation of hostilities took place at 6 o'clock last night in consequence of a severe rain storm, but the fight would be resumed this morning. Gen. Morris' forces are posted on the brow of a hill commanding their entrenchments, and had hope of dislodging the rebels to-day.

The 12th Indiana started early this morning to join Gen. McClellan.

Col. Tyler will continue to hold Glenville. The 10th will return to-morrow on their way to join the main column.

LATER.

Chicago and North-Western Railway
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Trains leave Janesville:
Passenger Train, for Chicago, 7:10 A.
5:36 P.
Freight Train, 5:30 A.
6:10 P.
Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 11:45 A.
12:00 M.
Freight Train, 6:00 P.
Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waupun, La Crosse, Port Paul and all points north-west; for Baldot, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Danville and west; tickets for all principal points east and south, sale at the passenger depot.
H. E. FATTISON, Agent.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad
CHANGE OF TIME.
Take effect May 8, 7 o'clock A. M.
Trains leave Janesville for:
Milwaukee, 7:00 A.
Prairie du Chien, 11:00 A.
Milwaukee, 2:00 P.
Milwaukee, 4:00 P.
Prairie du Chien, 12:10 A.
Trains arrive at Janesville from:
Milwaukee, 10:30 A.
Prairie du Chien, 12:30 P.
Prairie du Chien, 3:25 P.
Milwaukee, 5:50 P.
Prairie du Chien, 12:40 A.
Through tickets via the Detroit and Milwaukee, Oshkosh and Western and Grand Central Railroads for sale in Janesville.
WM. B. FERRING, Agent.
Galena and Chicago Union Railroad
Day Express Leaves 9:40 A.
Arrives 10:00 P.
Night " Leaves 10:00 P.
Arrives 6:00 A.
On and after Monday, April 15, trains leave as above. This train connects with the Northern and Illinois express trains each day, and all trains both east and south. Also connecting at Belvidere with trains west for Rockford, Chicago, Freeport, Burlington, Mineral Point, Galena and Danville, and at Junction of U. & G. and C. & N. W. R. for Dixon, Fulton, Cross Plains and Oshkosh. Also connecting at Belvidere with the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville with the Chicago and North-Western Railroad. All points on Milwaukee and Mississippi railroads. Through connections are made at the junction of C. & N. W. R. for Burlington, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Louis. Tickets can be procured at the office of this agent.
All trains will leave daily except Sunday.
Geo. M. WHEELER, Gen. Ticket Agent, Superintendent.
W. ADAMS, Agent.
New York Central Railroad
CONNECTS at Albany with Western & Albany N. Y. R. for the Hudson Central and Canada roads and at England, and Hudson River road to New York.
THE BEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE ROUTE TO THE EAST.
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and all Principal Places in the East.

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Carnegie Express Office, ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo,
Gen. Northwestern Agency, Gen. Northwestern Agency,
Gen. Northwestern Agency, Gen. Northwestern Agency.

1850 Winter Arrangement. 18
VIA.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Trains leaving Chicago at 6:30 A. M. and 8:30 A. M.
arrive at Coiro 10:45 P. M. and 11:15 P. M. (Saturday 7:30
6:50 P. M.) (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Coiro 10
P. M. and 11:15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted).

Through tickets for all important points south
westward for sale at the office of the company, in
Chicago, at the office of the Chicago & North Western
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent, rep.
Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada) Railway.

TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake
Chicago.
6:30 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every
except Sundays.
9:45 A. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every
except Sundays.
7:00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every day
7:30 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every
except Sundays.

Through tickets checked through.
Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad
offices in the West, and at the office of the company, in
Chicago, at the office of the Chicago & North Western
Company, and at the depot, foot Lake Street.

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half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern
western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada
is now open for public travel. This road of over
1,100 miles in length, is operated under one management
from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and from
Chicago, Ill., to Portland, Me., and from Chicago, Ill., to
Mississippi river, or Portland or New York from Chicago
and from Montreal, Quebec, or New Brunswick, to
most convenient route by travel between the western
Canada and the United States, and from
Montreal, Quebec, or New Brunswick, to
England, through to the ports of Canada and the
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and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Pier
every Wednesday during winter and Quaker during
summer, and from Liverpool every Thursday, sailing
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leaves New York daily, making close connect
through to all points west, and quicker than
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144 ACRES of Choice Land located on Rock River, near Mendota, Ill. The farm is well improved, under cultivation, a small 5 lane house and a good of water, a plenty of timber and stock water, and a fine view of the city of Chicago. The price is \$10,000, the first quality, all of which will be sold at a low price, and terms made easy. \$2500 of the purchase money can run flowing to ten years at 7 per cent interest, the third down, balance on short time. Cash or good notes will be taken in payment. Inquire of A. JACKSON, Esq. of the firm of KNOWLTON, JACKSON & COMPANY, or of the undersigned. **M. T. LAWTON** realtor.

Rockford, March 9th, 1881.

--- NEWSAPPRARCHI

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5. JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861. NUMBER 101.

The Daily Gazette
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BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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ing. Office in County Building, with Clerk of the Court.

NEW YORK CASH STORE:
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,
Crockery, Glass, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Hosiery, Knives, Cutlery and every kind of
merchandise at the lowest cash prices. 24
of Broadway at the lowest cash prices. 24

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buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,
and estimates, and all other services pertaining to the
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J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to se-
cure claims from the United States government.
Special attention paid to rejected claims and ex-
cesses; also to patent litigation. Amongst the
notable patents issued to inventors in western Wis-
consin through this agency during the last few months
were: Judge's Portable Grain Mill, Gilmore & May's
Knee Drill, Stone Dressing Machine, and Quartz Rock
Crusher, and a "Cut" Grain Separator, and Rock
Crusher. Office in May's building, corner Main
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SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,

CAN be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, Mil-
waukee Street. These Machines have proved their
superiority over those heretofore offered to the public
from the following reasons: The simplicity of the seam
they make is such that it can be made by any one
of the sex; they are the simplest machines in use and
least liable to get out of order. They are simple and complete
in their construction as not to require a practical hand
to use them. They are, in fact, perfect and
these machines will be kept in repair one year free
of charge. F. L. RAYMOND, Agent.

Horses to be Hatched.
AN ORDINANCE to restrict the owners or drivers of
horses attached to vehicles from leaving the same un-
attended.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janes-
ville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any owner or driver,
or any person in charge of any vehicle whatsoever to
leave his horse or horse attached thereto, in any of the
streets of this city, without first securing such horse or
horse by means of a sufficient halter, rope or chain, or
other suitable device, so that he can be readily brought
under control of his driver or driver's agent.

Sec. 2. If any person shall violate the provisions of
the preceding section, he and his employer or em-
ployee, jointly and severally, shall forfeit a sum not
exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. It is hereby made the duty of each and every
constable to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 4. All horses so found running at large may be
taken by said constable and held as contraband of war
until the owner thereof is found. F. L. RAYMOND, Clerk. J. B. DOE, Mayor.

PAINTS.

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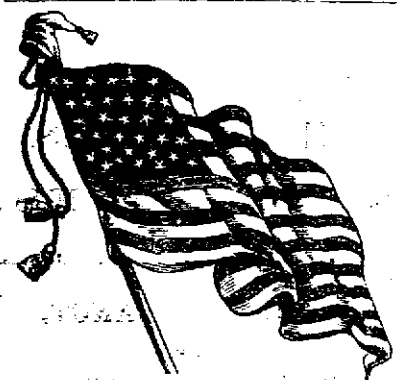
THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND
THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock County, do
certify that we have purchased Boots of their
own manufacture from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the
length of time herewith stated:

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------|------------|
| J. F. Antisdel, | Rock, | 4 75 | 15 months. |
| Thos. Lynch, | Janesville, | 6 50 | 14 " |
| Robt. F. Coppings, | Fulton, | 6 00 | 12 " |
| Robt. Wilson, | Janesville, | 6 00 | 12 " |
| S. H. Boudette, | Center, | 4 50 | 10 " |
| John Crall, | Center, | 4 50 | 12 " |
| C. Seth Chushman, | Janesville, | 8 00 | 18 " |
| Bernard Little, | Center, | 4 00 | 14 " |
| John Tracy, | Center, | 4 00 | 18 " |
| John Henry, | Center, | 4 00 | 18 " |
| David Smith, | Center, | 4 00 | 18 " |
| W. A. J. Bennett, | Center, | 5 00 | 13 " |
| A. L. Bager, | Center, | 4 75 | 12 " |
| John Parnley, | Center, | 4 50 | 12 " |
| James E. Crook, | Center, | 4 50 | 12 " |
| John Devine, | Plattsburgh, | 5 00 | 17 " |
| Clark Popper, | Center, | 4 50 | 12 " |
| James H. Fisher, | Center, | 5 00 | 17 " |
| E. M. Smith, | Center, | 3 75 | 12 " |
| Thos. H. Hanson, | Walworth Co., | 5 00 | 12 " |
| Wm. Green, | Janesville, | 4 00 | 24 " |
| Samuel Stevens, | " | 4 50 | 20 " |
| John Green, | Fulton, | 5 00 | 12 " |
| Wm. Green, | Jenart, | 5 00 | 12 " |
| James Green, | " | 5 00 | 12 " |
| Geo. Pickering, | " | 5 00 | 12 " |
| John Devine, | Rock, | 5 00 | 20 " |
| Clark Popper, | La Prairie, | 5 00 | 18 " |
| James H. Fisher, | Center, | 5 00 | 18 " |
| E. M. Smith, | Janesville, | 5 00 | 18 " |
| Thos. H. Hanson, | Johnstown, | 6 00 | 24 " |
| Wm. Green, | Center, | 5 00 | 24 " |
| Samuel Stevens, | Fulton, | 5 00 | 12 " |
| John Green, | Janesville, | 5 00 | 12 " |
| Wm. Green, | " | 5 50 | 11 " |



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battles in Missouri.

Col. Seigel, instead of being surprised at Carthage and his regiment cut to pieces, as was reported, obtained a victory over the rebels, who retreated in a south-easterly direction towards Arkansas, and were pursued by Seigel's command. Brig. Gen. Sweeney, at the head of a flying column of federal troops was moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona. They are thus between two columns, and are not expected to escape.

It is also stated that Gen. Lyon and Maj. Sturges had formed a junction at Leesville, ninety miles from Carthage, on Tuesday night, and must now be within supporting distance of Col. Seigel. Another battle appears to have been fought in the same neighborhood between Col. Wolf, with 500 Union troops, and 1500 rebels. The latter were at first beaten on the prairie, but retreating to the timber, obtained an advantage over Wolf, who lost 30 men killed and wounded, himself being among the killed.

We have also intelligence that Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois regiment, consisting of 800 men, were surrounded by 2000 secessionists, principally cavalry, at Monroe Station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and had called for reinforcements. A regiment of infantry and a company of dragoons had been sent to their relief from Springfield. The rebels had burnt 24 cars and the railroad station at Monroe.

Major General Fremont left Washington on Tuesday night for his headquarters at St. Louis, where he has probably arrived ere this. His presence will add to the energetic campaign against the rebels of the south-west, which will now, no doubt, be inaugurated; and the news from that quarter will be looked for with more interest than the heavy movements of the federal army of the east.

Congress.

We have at last a working Congress.—They do not talk much but they do business. The house passed bills yesterday to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$250,000,000; to authorize the president to collect duties by sea and land, and to close ports where duties cannot be collected; and another to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the rebel states.—The "force bill" was also passed.

In the senate the resolution approving of the acts of the president was passed; and a bill was considered, appropriating five hundred millions and enabling the president to accept 500,000 volunteers for the war; it also provides for the franking privilege to colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, adjutants, quartermasters and captains.

We like the unanimity and patriotism of the new congress. There are but two or three northern traitors in it; they bear about the same proportion to that body that northern sympathizers with the rebels do among the people.

LAW TO PURGE THE ARMY OF INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.—In many instances regiments have become inefficient and in some instances demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. It is no easy matter to get rid of an incompetent officer, after he has received his commission, besides being a slow operation in cases that a court-martial can reach. Senator Wilson has incorporated in a bill pertaining to volunteers, a useful and effective section. Under its provisions, it will not be necessary for the stupidity or the incompetency of an officer to deplete his command before his epaulettes can be stricken off. The following is the section:

That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Commission, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his department or army, who shall be reported to the board; and upon such report, if addressed to such officer, if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; provided, always, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined.

IS THIS TRUE?—The Quincy Herald of yesterday learns that Jim. Green, the arrested rebel leader of Missouri, has been "released on his own parole of honor, without being sworn to support the constitution of the United States."

INDIANA MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.—The Indianapolis Journal says: Of the four regiments to be raised in the first three congressional districts, sixteen companies have been assigned to the first district. The number is already made up, and other companies want to get in. The Hoosier state, in all its parts, is thoroughly infused with patriotism. Twenty additional regiments could be raised in Indiana without difficulty.

The Boston Post, "yielding to the necessity which prompted the prudent course of so many journals," has reduced its dimensions.

Iron-Clad Frigates.

We would again call the attention of those in authority at Washington—and those members who are about deliberating on the affairs of the nation in the extra session of congress—to the necessity of making provision for building several new iron-clad frigates and gun boats, or plating some of our best steam frigates that are now in service. As it regards the covering of several of our present frigates with coats of mail, contracts might be made for this purpose, and the plates may be preparing while the vessels are actively employed up to the very day when they are required to be decked to have the plates put on. By pursuing such a course as this, much time would be saved. Perhaps the best method of obtaining a mail coat of steel is simply to cover wooden-built war vessels with thick iron plates. La Gloire, the celebrated French frigate, is built in this manner, and as she has been fairly tested, it is not a mere subject of experiment, but a practical fact.

The new gun boats for the American navy, for which proposals have been given out, should be iron-plated in their most vulnerable parts, so as to be shell proof. If they are not to be protected in this manner, they will not realize the benefits anticipated from them. They are intended to run in shoal waters—bays and creeks—where they will be exposed to batteries on shore at short range, and from which shells may be effectively used against them. They will therefore require to be shell-proof, or they will not be reliable, according to modern shell practice.

In England, there is a great variety of opinion respecting the best modes of building mailed ships—whether they should be constructed entirely of iron, or of iron and wood combined, or whether wood should be the main frame-work, or merely a lining for the iron plates to be fastened upon. There are seven new iron-plated frigates building at nearly as many English and Scotch dockyards; these have timber linings for the iron—the metal being the main material of the vessel. The Warrior, which was the first for which a contract was made with Penn & Sons, of London, seems to have been a costly experiment thus far. It is not yet half finished, while the Black Prince, its consort, building by R. Napier, of Glasgow, will be ready for sea in three or four weeks. The plans of the Warrior have been altered several times, and now the government naval authorities are not sure but they have made a grand mistake in building such vessels, as they have come to the conclusion not to enter upon the construction of any more at present, but to lengthen several of their line-of-battle wooden ships and cover them with iron plating.

Napoleon has been most active in building such vessels. Admiral Elliot, of the British navy, estimated that he lately saw twelve iron-clad frigates larger than La Gloire in the French dockyards; also two line-of-battle ships pierced for one hundred guns each. The French force in armor-clad vessels, is now twenty-four frigates of the first class.

These facts deserve attention, inasmuch as they show how much we are behind other naval powers. We have not a single iron-plated gun boat or other vessel in our navy, and no measures have yet been taken for the construction of one, although their utility has been endorsed by our most able naval officers. Such vessels are costly, it is true, but we shall find it a more costly affair to prolong a struggle with insufficient agencies, than to adopt the most expensive measures—although the most expensive at first—to make a complete and speedy settlement of our troubles. Iron-clad steamers can run past forts without much danger, and they can also attack forts and land batteries almost with impunity. For the sake of our commerce, and our treaties with other nations, we are bound to re-establish the authority of our government, and open our ports that are now blockaded within a reasonable period. If we had three iron-clad frigates of light draft (18 feet) now, they could open the trade of the Mississippi, collect duties at New Orleans, compel submission to the laws, and make peace with power to preserve it.—Scientific American.

THE CAIRO GUN.—Two of the 32-pounders at the battery at Cairo have been named respectively John C. Fremont and Parson Brownlow. The former pointing down the Mississippi, bears the inscription, "The right man in the right place, never speaks unless he has something to say." The other pointing up the Ohio, tallies her motto following: "We'll fight 'em till 'em freeze over, then fight 'em on the ice, or any other man."

The 64-pound Columbiad arrived at Cairo on Saturday morning, and will be mounted in a permanent place at the battery. This, too, must have a name.

FROM WASHINGTON VIA NEW ORLEANS.—The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune favors the public with the intelligence that the federal capital is about to be abandoned by President Lincoln. He says:

Everything that could be moved away has already gone north from the federal capital. Even the portion of the public archives daily in use by the various departments of the government has been sent on to Philadelphia, and some of them as far as Boston. This we have from the most reliable authority—that of employees of the railroads between here and Baltimore, who only report what they have seen with their own eyes. Their testimony, however, is fully corroborated by all passengers from Washington, and official reports received by the highest authorities here.

Here is a description of Gen. Lyon, as given by a Louisville correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat: "Before I proceed any further I wish to say a few words about Gen. Lyon. He looks well and hardy, he is the hardest working man in the camp. It seems to me he is bothered with a good deal of business which might be properly attended to by other officers, but he is dependent on for everything. He is general, quartermaster, commissary, commander of the fleet, and I came near hearing him say, for the whole army. You can have no idea how busy he is. Here comes a telegraphic dispatch which has to be attended to; an officer who wants ammunition for his men; a quartermaster complaining about the quality of the meat furnished his company (they all prefer headquarters); a volunteer not long in service, who complains that he didn't get milk in his coffee; a farmer who has a male for sale; another who lost a horse, and wants the general to find the animal for him. Besides this and a hundred other trifling matters the general has to study with his officers and staff about the plans of the campaign. Notwithstanding all this, the general's mind is easy and collected, always polite and obliging. One fact I nearly forgot to mention, the general uses neither hair oil nor pomade, and his uniform and well known black hat are pretty well worn, and he cuts but a poor figure among some of the dashing volunteer officers."

An English gentleman, who lately traveled through Virginia, says that when he passed through Richmond, the rebels were drilling with pikes and axes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, July 10. On the forenoon of the 5th Col. Siegel, with his regiment and part of Col. Solomon's and 10 pieces artillery, in all some 1100 or 1200 men, attacked 6000 rebels under Gen. Rains and Col. Parsons, about 7 miles east of Carthage, on the prairie. Enemy had 5 cannon and many mounted men. Siegel began the attack at half past nine a. m., breaking enemy's centre twice, and after an hour and half's fighting silenced their artillery.

Rebels had three flags, one of the state Missouri, unharmed, and two secession flags twice shot down, and raised no more. The enemy attempted to cut off our troops with cavalry and cut off our baggage wagon, but Siegel made retreating movements, keeping up constant firing, and ordered baggage train to advance, which was formed in two columns, with battalion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery in the rear of each body and the remainder of artillery in front.

Rebels then attempted to cut off communication with Carthage by cavalry but our artillery took them at cross fire, causing great havoc in their ranks, which opened the road, and Siegel fell back on Carthage, where the enemy harassed his flanks up to town, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the town, Siegel surrounded it, throwing shot and grenades into the enemy's camp and using his infantry with great effect while attempting to reach adjacent woods to prevent the use of cavalry.

Here the rebels made the most serious attack and the bloodiest part of the battle was fought, the enemy being finally routed and forced to withdraw their forces.

Siegel then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported.

Some cavalry officers, taken about 5 o'clock, reported the loss of the enemy about fifty; but as the severest fighting was done after that, their loss must be considerably greater.

Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss is eight killed and forty-five wounded and missing.

The battle in which Gen. Wolf was killed was fought on Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

Reports are current that fighting is going on on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

Federal troops are reported hemmed in and chafes against them.

Rebels are burning towns along the line of the road.

They have burnt the town of Monroe.

A messenger has just arrived from Gen. McClellan. He reports that the enemy very strongly entrenched less than two miles from his camp, and directs that the forces within a radius of 40 miles shall join his column at once.

The Indiana 5th will leave here early in the morning. The Ohio 10th will be recalled from Glenville, and proceed to join the main column, which is now about 9,000 strong. After the messenger got under way he heard an exchange of shots.

The dispatch from Gen. McClellan intimates that he would attack the advanced position of the rebels to-morrow.

The forces are so near together that rebel forces can be distinctly seen by our forces.

Col. Tyler with the 7th Ohio regiment occupied Glenville. The rebels have fallen back some 25 miles into the country.

WHEREAS, July 10. A resolution passed the lower house today, instructing our senators and representatives in congress to vote necessary appropriations of men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromise until rebellion is crushed out.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Vance of Harrison county: WHEREAS, One Owen Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the house of representatives having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law, therefore be it

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

LOUISVILLE, July 10. The Picayune having denied Russell's statement regarding the impressment of British subjects into the rebel service, the British Consul in a letter corroborates Russell's statement.

The Petersburg Express of the 6th has an account of a light near Newport News between company E of Louisianians and Duryea's regiment, in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while Louisianians lost only two, among whom was Col. Dickinson.

The Louisville Enquirer offering for the rebel army informs us that 3,000 men have left Kentucky for the confederate army within 15 days, and that during the same time the federal enlistments in the state have not reached 300. He further says that he shall send southward five deserters from Roscoe's camp, and would get plenty more if the rules about the camp were not so strict.

Other authorities agree that from 60 to 70 per day leave Kentucky for the confederate army.

WASHINGTON, July 10. House.—Mr. Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last; also a bill making appropriations for the same. Both committed to committee of the whole.

Mr. Washburne called up a bill reported by him yesterday further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, and asked that it be put on its passage.

Mr. Vallandigham regarded the bill in two particulars at least, unconstitutional; he voted against Bingham's bill twice, and would do so now. Mr. Washburne made an explanation of its provisions, by which it appeared that it contained features similar to the act of 1833, known as the force bill.

ment and the constitution of the United States." (Applause on floor and galleries, which the speaker rebuked.)

Mr. Mallory continued. "What I have said is the feeling of Kentucky. We in Kentucky believe the perils and dangers, destruction and ruin of so many material interests have been brought about by those very seceding states which excite the sympathy of my colleagues. This being my opinion and that of Kentucky, I think I am authorized to say to the house and the country that the people of Kentucky, through Union representatives on this floor, stand ready to support the government by every constitutional means."

House passed loan bill—only 5 yeas. SENATE.—Mr. Sutherland was elected chairman of the present session.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution, expelling seceded senators. Laid over.

Senate resolutions to approve of certain actions of the President, were taken up. Mr. Powell wished the matter laid over, he wishing to make some remarks. Mr. Cassendine said it could not be expected that business would be done in the usual way or put off to give time for speeches.

Mr. King offered an amendment that in six months after the re-establishment of the authority of the United States, the standing army be reduced to the footing of that of July 1861.

Mr. Latham said as a member of the military committee, he wished to explain that he had not agreed to all the provisions of the bill; he saw no reason for an increase of the regular army and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, though he was willing to endorse the actions of the President.

Mr. King said he was willing to sustain all acts of the President and vote for any amount of men and money till our flag was planted over the whole country.

Mr. Lane, placed on the floor, contended that the army needed to be increased, believed coercion the only means of sustaining the government. He would sanction no peace until the death of the armed traitors who lead the rebellion, not simply by the steel of soldiers, but a felon's death by the halter.

Mr. Kennedy said he was still more opposed to coercion now than before. They might fight for 20 years and not reconstruct the Union. He saw no reason for a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Wilson said that an organized band of traitors at Baltimore, who murdered brave men who were going to save the country, was a sufficient justification for the present.

Mr. Kennedy replied that no man lamented more than himself that the occurrence had taken place, and no man did more to suppress and save soldiers than Marshal Kane. He, Kennedy, was opposed to secessionists in Maryland.

BOSTON, July 10. Prof. Longfellow's wife was badly burned. Her life is despaired of.

It is rumored that Gen. Patterson's army has been annihilated, but the report is not confirmed.

The Post's dispatch says Gen. Fremont leaves Illinois to-night.

A bill will be introduced into congress prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers.

The Union congressman, May, reached Jeff. Davis' headquarters at Richmond on the 3d.

It is expected the President will soon lay before congress instructions to ministers and British correspondents, relative to privateering.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. QUINCY, July 10. S. R. Fuller, who has just arrived on an extra train from the west, brings the following: This morning, about 8 o'clock, a company of horsemen secessionists, numbering probably 100, commanded by John Owens, made a demonstration at Monroe station, 30 miles west of here. They burnt the station house, 6 coaches and 18 freight cars, tore up a few rails each side of the road, and left. A much larger force of cavalry was supposed to be a short distance off, keeping concealed. A fire in view to the west was supposed to be the Salt River bridge on fire. A Union man, name unknown, was killed by the same band near Monroe this morning, and an engineer on the train bound east was struck on the arm by a bullet fired from a clump of bushes. A detachment of the third Iowa regiment are now in possession of the town.

Capt. Ralston, who is here for troops to the colored with 300 of his men are surrounded by about 2,000 cavalry, and are in imminent danger. Capt. Ralston belongs to Smith's regiment, and should know where the men are, and it is generally believed that his story is true.

The Cadets, a company of young men of Quincy, donned their uniforms and wished to go to Monroe to-night, but were not permitted to do so. Rumor says the Home Guard, some hundreds strong, will leave in the morning. Col. Grant's regiment, which has been at Naples the last day or two, is ordered here to-morrow morning. Col. Palmer, who is stationed at Canton, will be brought down as early as possible. A boat has gone up for that purpose.

The two Sowards were brought here from Canton, Mo., last evening, and lodged in Camp Ware. As usual, the cavalry followed. It is reported that Jim Green is soon to follow. He is said to be on parole at Canton, under \$5,000 bonds to appear when needed, and is required to report at Palmer's headquarters each day at 10 o'clock.

The city is very much excited by the news. The preparations by the quartermaster for feeding the men while on the route are not confined to any particular place, but each patriotic lady is up and cooking hams, baking bread, &c. Every one seems anxious to do what they can for the cause.

CINCINNATI, July 10. Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Kansas, passed here to-day, en route for Washington. He has been appointed by the governor of Kansas to fill the vacancy in the senate which Gov. Robinson assumes to have been made by Gen. Lane's acceptance of a brigadier generalship in the service of the United States.

PORT KEARNEY, July 10. The pony express, passing here on the 8th inst. News unimportant.

The next steamer via Panama, the St. Louis, will go armed with two brass field pieces and a Dahlgren gun, besides smaller arms.

The Humboldt Times of the 22d contains an account of the operations against hostile Indians in the northern part of the state. One hundred and seventeen were killed without loss on the other side.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—11 P. M. Lieut. Tesch, who brought Siegel's dispatches to the arsenal, confirms the victory at Carthage.

Gen. Sweeney is five miles and Brown fifteen miles off. Thus reinforced, Siegel can rout all secession forces.

Col. Seigel received his military education in Prussia, and has had experience in European wars. He once commanded a corps of 50,000 men. He has a great reputation as a tactician and disciplinarian.—His regiment is composed entirely of German citizens of St. Louis.

BERLINGTON, Va., (near Gratton) July 9. There were several attacks during the night, and considerable skirmishing between the pickets. As near as we can ascertain the rebels have lost 10 killed and wounded, about sixty. One of the first Virginia regiment is reported to have been taken prisoner.

ner. The rebels are reported to have been reinforced yesterday, and were seen putting up tents.

To-Day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.
FORD DU LAC, July 11. The time fixed for the third regiment to start is 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday).

NEW YORK, July 11. Herald.—In a brush with pickets at Great Falls a few days ago, some of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, with long rifles, killed two of the enemy.

Rebels have a camp near Great Falls. It is supposed they are endeavoring to plant batteries.

Friends of Gen. Lee report he has resigned, and will be found on the side of the Unionists in Virginia.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Virginia, reports that there are two regiments at Leesburg.

It appears while our regiments average about 1,000 men, southern regiments don't average over 600.

There was at Leesburg 150 troops sick in the hospital. The South Carolinians were mainly diseased, mostly with measles.

Important information has been obtained that there has been a severe quarrel between Lee, Letcher, Gov. Wise, Magruder, and Roger A. Pryor. Jeff. Davis was called in to settle the matter, and laid Gen. Lee on the shelf. This enraged Gov. Letcher, who is still inactive, and indifferent to the success of the rebels.

This information confirms a despatch that Lee had left the rebels, and was now in western Virginia raising men to sustain the Union.

Jeff. Davis not only humbled Gen. Lee, but against the protest of Gov. Letcher, Magruder was detailed to command the rebel forces in eastern Virginia. Gov. Wise to command in western Virginia, and Beauregard assigned the command of the centre column at Manassas.

An organization is on foot here under the name of Lane Corps, and is composed of refugees from the despotism of the rebels in the southern states, to perform special duties, principally detecting rebel spies in our midst.

Gen. Buckner of Kentucky is endeavoring to recommend the armed neutrality policy, which although proposed originally in good faith by loyal Kentuckians, had been used by the rebels as a cloak for their operations. It is well known that the Kentucky state guard is entirely under rebel influences and would unquestionably make the pretended neutrality advantageous to the rebels.

A home guard is organizing independent of Gen. Buckner's forces, which will be amply sufficient to protect the Unionists from any machinations of the rebels.

World's Special.—A large number of clerks were removed from the land office to-day. Many removals from departments expected, from operations of the special committee raised by the house, but not ready to report before December.

High authority for asserting that government refused Congressman May any commission to go to Richmond. He was distinctly informed that no compromise would be tendered and none entertained. If he visited Richmond it would be as a private citizen.

Times' special.—Proposed postal treaty between the United States and Mexico, respecting which, negotiations have been pending for some weeks, has fallen through for the present at least. Postmaster Gen. Blair imposes stipulations which Mexico cannot concede. There is no immediate prospect of mail facilities with Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 11. Orders were received at headquarters of the army on Monday, to send immediately to the seat of war the 1st artillery and part of the 2nd Cavalry, which is at Fort Hamilton. The brave fellows were under arms for the road in a few minutes. The old design of Sumter went along with them, as they believed there would be no luck without.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 11. Newspaper statements that the secretary of the navy issued an order to receive at recruiting stations none but native born citizens are untrue. Facts are that the number of landsmen offering were much larger than the service required. Boston is now the only point they are received. Seamen are enlisted without respect to nationality.

It is stated that Judge Benton of Kentucky and Hon. Frank Blair of Missouri, are each getting up a company of sharpshooters in their respective states for Col. Berdan's regiment.

LOUISVILLE, July 11. The Kentucky Circuit Court, in case of Brady & Davis vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad, Judge Muir decided against plaintiff and in favor of the right of the federal government to interdict freight going to the south.

Courier this morning gives notice to the authorities of Tennessee of an intended shipment of guns to Union men of Tennessee, and names the route by which they are to go.

Lieut. Crittenden, son of John J. Crittenden, deputy, in a card in the Democrat, that he has joined the rebels.

Several prominent secessionists have left here for Richmond. Several of them are connected with the State Guard.

The Richmond Enquirer says Maj. Gen. Polk's command will comprise land and water defenses, from the mouth of Red river up to the northern boundary of the confederacy. This supersedes Gen. Pillow.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10. Butler is so well pleased with the Hotchkiss shell, which can be fired from any rifled cannon, that he has ordered a quantity for immediate use. Several Beltrami's name guns have gone to Norfolk, but Com. Stringham don't permit the flag of truce to leave the river.

Health of troops good, weather hot. The Quaker City this morning captured the brig Annie Warwick and of owned in Richmond, from Rio bound to Hampton Roads with 5100 sacks coffee, part of the cargo was owned by British merchants.—The Quaker City yesterday made a reconnaissance of the coast 30 miles south of Cape Henry, and saw 5000 men on shore and entirely deserted. The confederates are falling and burning trees at Watt's Point, indicating that they intend holding that place.

BUCKHANNON, July 11. A messenger from Gen. McClellan's command is just in. He reports that two regiments under McClellan, under the name of the reconnaissance of the enemy's position last evening, and were fired upon. One of McClellan's men was killed and three wounded. Got within 125 yards of the entrenchments when they were ordered back.

The main body of the rebels are so strongly entrenched, that it will be necessary to carry the fortifications by storm.

Gen. McClellan was to commence work at 8 o'clock this morning, and was making every preparation last night. If the rebels make a determined fight, a large loss of life must ensue.

A courier arrived from Camp Morris at 11 o'clock last night. More or less fighting had been going on for the previous two days. Forces were within about a mile and a half of each other.

The rebels are very strongly entrenched, supposed to be 8,000 strong. The enemy had only 6-pounders and their shot fell 300

yards short of our lines. The 12 pounders of the federal troops are supposed to be doing great execution. The messenger saw some 15 or 20 bodies of rebels as he passed Col. Steadman, yesterday p. m., advanced 100 men to draw them out from their entrenchments and succeeded; but a shell scattered them in every direction.

The courier saw one dead body of our forces, a 2d lieutenant, but our loss has doubtless been considerable more. A cessation of hostilities took place at 6 o'clock last night in consequence of a severe rain storm, but the fight would be resumed this morning. Gen. Morris' forces are posted on the brow of a hill commanding their entrenchments, and had hope of dislodging the rebels to-day.

The 12th Indiana started early this morning to join Gen. McClellan.

Col. Tyler will continue to hold Glenville. The 10th will return to-morrow on their way to join the main column.

LATER. A courier who left McClellan's camp at 9 o'clock says at 3 a. m., the force was divided and stationed in 2 divisions to surround the rebels. Two prisoners were brought in who reported their force at 2500 but were very strongly fortified.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, July 11. Flour receipts 15,724 barrels, market dull and prices slightly favor buyers. Sales 9,000 barrels, 3,704.90 super state, latter for very choice; 4,004.20 extra do; 3,504.40 super western; 3,584.80 common to good do; 3,584.80 do; 4,554.75 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour unchanged. Rye flour quiet, 2.50a3.80. Receipts of wheat 91,858 bushels, market continues steady with pretty good demand for sound parcels. Sales 700 bushels, 90a92 good to prime Milwaukee; 90a95 amber.

A FEE IN A NIGHTCAP.—An Indian millionaire gave Sir Ashley Cooper his largest fee. The nabob had undergone successfully a painful operation, and paid his physicians, Lettison and Nelson, with 300 guineas each. "But you, sir," cried the old man, sitting up in his bed and addressing Cooper, "shall have something better. There, sir, take that!" It was a nightcap, which he flung at the surprised surgeon. Cooper wisely pocketed the affront, and on reaching home found in the nightcap a check for one thousand guineas.

The southern journals are exceedingly anxious about the welfare of the north, and seem considerably troubled over the chances of our being subjected to a military despotism. Every movement that is made towards maintaining the integrity of the country they pronounce "unconstitutional" and in contravention of the express letter of the law. Some of them are now arguing the question whether it would be proper for the bogus confederacy courts to try President Lincoln for treason if they should catch him.

The New York Tribune says that Mr. Vallandigham visited, on the 7th inst., the Ohio encampments in Virginia, and was greeted with the sight of a hanging effigy, bearing the inscription, "Vallandigham, the traitor." When he approached the 2d regiment, he was saluted by a discharge of stones, and on the interposition of the officers, they were also expelled, until it amounted almost to a riot. He was finally released from his unpleasant position. We regret to chronicle this act of violence, but it is significant as proving that the spirit of the soldiers and the people will be with no treason, or sympathy with treason.

DEPREICATIONS IN THE SOUTH.—We have conversed with a gentleman who witnessed the capture of some of the vessels named below, whose account is, that on last Sunday week a craft, supposed to be the schooner Aid, ran the schooners John Arthur, Major Ralney, Pelican and Calhoun into Bilori, and captured the Enary, loaded with railroad iron for Mobile, the Olive Branch with naval stores for New Orleans, Basalide with brick for Fort Gaines, one with salt and hay, and another with railroad iron for Mobile, and one or two more not distinctly remembered; also, a Mexican schooner with flour for a Mexican port. We had heard of this last capture before, but our informant has been questioned. It now seems that it was correct.—Mobile Register, 4th inst.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
"PRAY COW."—Taken up in the town of Bradford, two miles east of Emerald Grove, on the 10th of July, a little COW, white on the body, black and forehead, about 9 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take away. BRADFORD, July 11th, 1861. J. W. HUNTER, 42

